

The Daily Courant.

Friday, August 6. 1708.

London, August 6.

The remaining Part of the Emperour's Manifesto against the Pope.

UPON mature Consideration of the recited Declaration and of all and singular the Clauses therein contain'd, we cannot but be extremely concern'd to find, that, among other things, the Court of Rome should by arrogating to themselves a Sovereignty as of right belonging to them, pretend to abolish the most ancient Rights of Us and the Roman Empire in Italy, together with the Rights thence accruing to the Duchy of Milan over Parma and Piacenza: When from the current Tenour of History, and from the Grants of the Investitures given by our Predecessors the Roman Emperours, as well as from other publick Instruments, 'tis most apparent, that the direct, supreme, and sovereign Dominion over the said Parma and Piacenza, rightfully belongs to no other than to Us and the sacred Roman Empire, and that the lawful Possessors of the Duchy of Milan are invest'd therewith. 'Tis certain it cannot be shewn, that this direct and supreme Dominion, and reserv'd Sovereignty, was ever renounc'd by any Emperour; or that without the expresse Consent of the Emperour and Empire it could be renounc'd, transferr'd, or alienated by the Dukes of Milan; much less be validly assum'd by the Court of Rome; or be legally acknowledg'd by the Dukes of Parma to be in that Court. Many Historians testify this, and at the same time relate particularly and at large, what has been constantly done in this Matter for asserting and preserving the Imperial Rights. Nor need those who are well inform'd of publick Affairs be told, how strenuously our Predecessors, and particularly Charles the Fifth of glorious Memory, maintain'd and asserted his own and the Empire's Rights, not only in the Course of his Life, but in the Preamble of his last Will. And besides, 'tis sufficiently known, that the Imperial Rights are so incorporated with those of the Empire, that they can by no Means be divided from it without the Consent of all its Members, much less against their Consent be wrested and separated from it by Pontifical Bulls, tho' big with never so great Threats of Fulmination.

The Attempts therefore of the Popes mention'd in the above-recited Declaration, to assume to themselves a Power of judging in their own Cause, and by Virtue of such kind of Bulls to arrogate to themselves the Rights of a third Person, were vain and hardly deserve to be answer'd otherwise than by Contempt. And indeed it cannot well be imagin'd what the Court of Rome could mean, when they affirm'd in the foresaid Declaration that our Troops had invaded the Lands of the Church, when they knew, or at least ought to have known, that they were Fees belonging to Us and the Empire on which those Troops were quarter'd; and that the Law of Nature and Nations does so far allow them necessary Subsistence, that even in a neutral Territory they might justly demand and take Provisions, when for that Subsistence those who furnish it are defended and preserv'd from greater hostile Damage and Danger: No Man can be ignorant that those Circumstances happen'd in this Case, and that according to the Canons, Laws, and Reason of State, the Clergy themselves are oblig'd, for maintaining Peace and Liberty, to share the common Burthens; especially in this Province, where this ancient Custom of contributing in common to the military Expences has been always observ'd, and where the Clergy of Parma have such large Possessions, that more than a fourth Part of the whole Duchy is in their Hands. It ill became the Clergy therefore, who abound in all Affluence, while the rest of the People are indigent,

to shew themselves so tenacious of their Money; to refuse tho' earnestly solicited by our Imperial Commissioner, to part with a Penny in Concurrence with the Laity; and to persist refractorily and obstinately in their Resolution, notwithstanding our said Commissioner, gave an illustrious Proof of Reverence for the holy See, by inserting in the Agreement he concluded, that the Pope should have the Honour of giving his Consent to the Sums stipulated for the common Necessity and Benefit.

These and many other Steps, which we carefully and justly caus'd to be taken in the Proceedings on our Part, are such pregnant Instances of our Equity and of the lawful Exercise of our Imperial Office, that we are not able to comprehend from what Spring or Claim of Right those violent Spiritual Censures express'd in the foremention'd Declaration were so rashly emitted. We did what our own Rights and those of the Empire requir'd of us; and we did it in that Manner which the Constitutions and Usages of the Empire prescribe, and the singular Regard which without any private Views we bear towards the common Father of Christendom, and the Apostolical See, seem'd to require: As is abundantly manifest from the several Negotiations of Cardinal Grimani, both for obtaining the superfluous Assent of the Pope, and representing the Abuse of Ecclesiastical Authority so hastily and injuriously exercis'd.

We see Examples of the Court of Rome's Behaviour in the like Case, of Taxes and Contributions laid on the Clergy, and observe them to carry themselves in a very different Manner towards our Enemies, tho' as Disturbers of the common Liberty of Europe they deserve no Favour; And yet to them that Court do either immediately give their Assent, tho' often against common Justice, or do so indulge and connive at their Extortions, that the partial Animosity with which we are attack'd in the sight of all the World with the utmost License, and our own and the Empire's Rights by Speech, Printing, and open Facts contested, would long ago have excited us to shew our Resentment, had not the innate Goodness of the House of Austria and other Considerations with Respect to Holy Church prevented us. And we would willingly continue yet further to manifest our Patience, however provok'd from the Beginning of our Imperial Reign, were any longer Forbearance to vindicate our own Rights and the Rights of the Empire excusable, or could we in so doing be justified to God and to Posterity. But now, being urg'd to the contrary, by the Laws divine and humane, right Reason, the Law of Nations, and other Principles of Justice and Piety,

Having all these for our Support, and being mindful of the Capitulation to which we swore, and of the Imperial Constitutions; having also taken the Advice of our Privy Councillors, and of our whole Imperial Aulick Council, and also consulted foreign Theologs and Men learn'd in the Canon and Civil Laws; in Defence of our own and the Empire's Rights,

We declare, that the above inserted Declaration, is void, null, and of no Effect, and that the Excommunication therein express'd, or any other of the like Nature that is or can be pretended, ought to be deem'd invalid; there being no Grounds for it, because it evidently appears to have been and to be deficient of the Causes requisite, namely mortal Sin, Contumacy in a notorious Errour, prævius Citation of the Persons concern'd, &c; and because the Declaration of the Court of Rome appears as evidently not to tend to the Defence of the Lord's Inheritance, but to the absolute Usurpation of the Imperial Rights over the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza.

And forasmuch as 'tis the Opinion of the holy Fathers and Councils, that the Censures of the Church are not tremendous to those on whom, but to those by whom they are unjustly inflicted, We leave it to Almighty God, the Judge of all Flesh, and Searcher of Hearts, and to every unbiass'd Man, to weigh and determine, what Judgement ought to be made of the Complaint of the Clergy, who stopp'd their Ears when the Enemies of Us and the sacred Roman Empire, did in the Provinces of Germany and Italy, and even in the Pope's Territories, oppress at their Discretion, and barbarously misuse the Ministers of God and the Church; but rose up with Outrage against Us, and the most

most serene and potent Prince Charles the 3d King of Spain, against the Kingdom of Naples, and the Duke of Savoy, altho as ever the Favour of Heaven shon to prosperously on our just Cause, that Naples with the other Parts of oppress'd Italy, and the Spanish Netherlands, were miraculously wrested out of the powerful Hands of our Enemies.

Further, for the perpetual Memory of the thing, we do by Virtue of these Presents declare, and most effectually, so far as is needful, protest, that no Right whatever, much less the direct and supreme Dominion over Parma and Piacenza, has been or can be yielded by Us to the Roman See; but that on the contrary we firmly reserve and confirm to our selves and the sacred Roman Empire, in the best form and manner, all and singular the supreme Dominions, by whatever Name they are call'd, which to the Prejudice of our Predecessors and Us, have ever been or are now usurp'd: Annulling, abolishing, cassing, all unlawful Possessions and Pretensions, except such as out of the Imperial Generosity and Munificence have been expressly transferr'd to the foresaid See; and declaring them to be null, unjust and invalid, the more because whatever has by any Colour of separate Authority been publicly or privily taken from the Imperial Majesty, or could not be alienated by the Emperour himself without the due Forms, does of course fall to the Ground.

In like Manner we do most solemnly and particularly deny the pretended Power of the Court of Rome over the Rights and secular Estates of a third Person, and which the Pontifical Bulls presume to exercise; seeing those Bulls are neither valid in this Respect, nor so receiv'd, by whatever Names they are dignified; and neither can nor ought to bind us and the Roman Empire: Nor do we admit or can we allow any such Power in the foremention'd Court, as that by which they attempt to cass or annull what we by Virtue of our Imperial Office and Authority dispose and ordain. Not doubting but the Diet of the whole Empire, and all its Electors, Princes, States, Vassals and Subjects, will adhere to us effectually with their Advice and Assistance, when the Exigency and Circumstances of Affairs require.

We do agen therefore, with a clear Mind, and upon sound and mature Advice, and in the Plenitude of our Imperial Power, by these Presents publicly declare, contradict, abolish, cass, and protest all that is before specified; in the most solemn form and manner possible, annulling, and adjudging to be void and unjust, whatever in the forecited Declaration, either in the Form or Matter of it, is express'd or may seem to be meant to the Prejudice of our own Rights and those of the sacred Roman Empire, or even to the Prejudice of our Ministers, Commissioners, Soldiers, or other Persons whatsoever.

We forbid likewise, all and singular ecclesiastical and secular Vassals Ministers and Subjects of Us and the Empire, whether in the Territories of the Church, the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza, or elsewhere, on the Penalty of incurring the heaviest Indignation of Us and the Empire, Confiscation of Estate, and corporal Punishment, to have any Regard in any Case to any thing contain'd in the foresaid Declaration; promising our Imperial Protection and Clemency to the faithful and obedient: And therefore we shall in due Manner warn the Duke of Parma, to acknowledge, with Respect to Parma and Piacenza, no other Dominion than that of Us and of the said King of Spain our dearest Brother, as being the lawful Lords and Possessors respectively of the Dutchy of Milan; the rather because 'tis evident on other Accounts that he is justly bound to be responsible to us for our own and the sacred Roman Empire's Rights.

Lastly, we beseech the almighty and just God, to indue all Mankind with an ardent and sincere Love of honest, faithful, and perpetual Peace and Concord; and to grant to Us his Grace, to enable us to defend with Constancy and Fortitude whatever belongs to Us and the sacred Empire; acknowledging with most humble Gratitude that whatever is Caesar's came from the divine Majesty; and professing by this publick Declaration, and repeated Protestation and Reservation, relating to the Temporal Possessions and Rights of the Empire, that nothing can belong to any Person whatever, except what has been confirm'd to them by the express Consent of our Predecessors and of the Empire; and particularly that no Person can rightfully have, claim, or assume, any Supreme temporal Dominion belonging to the said Empire. Declaring in the most solemn, firm, and effectual manner possible, all and singular things, done or thought to be done to the contrary to be void and null now as then, then as now, and for ever; by Virtue of these Presents, subscrib'd with our own Hand, and corroborated with

our own Imperial Seal. Done in our City of Vienna, the 26th Day of June in the Year of our Lord 1708, the 19th of our Roman, the 21st of our Hungarian, and the 4th of our Bohemian Reign.

JOSEPHUS

(L. S.)

Vt. Frid. Car. Count de Schoenborn.

By the express Command of his sacred Imperial Majesty.

Fr. Win. de Bertram.

Suppos'd to be Dropt in a Hackney-Coach on Friday the 30th of July last, a Garnet Stone out of a Ring, with a Coat of Arms engrav'd thereon, being of little Value but to the Owner. If the Coachman or whoever else that hath found the same will bring it to the Crown in George-Yard Lombard-street, shall have half a Guinea Reward.

Dropt the 31st of July last, between Hammer-smith and Charing Cross in passing Kensington, Hyde-Park and St. James's Park, a Receipt-Book or Rental, being a Quire of Paper stich'd in a Vellum Cover, of no value to any but the Owner. Whoever hath taken it up and shall leave it at the Rainbow Coffee-house at St. Martin's Lane end, shall receive 5 s. Reward.

On Tuesday the 10th Instant, at the Blue-House near Park-Gate on Hampsted-Heath, will be Hunted by a very good Pick of Hounds, a Deer, which will be turn'd out by 6 of the Clock in the Morning; where all Gentlemen that delight in the Game may come.

For SALE by the CANDLE.

On Thursday the 12th Instant, at 2 of the Clock in the Afternoon, in the Long Room in the Custom-house, London, a Parcel of French and Indian Silks, which are to be seen at the Queen's Ware-house at the Custom-house, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th, 10th and 11th Instant, from 8 to 12, and from 2 to 5, and on Thursday from 8 to 12.

True French Brandies, none better, in one of Wal-Heathfield's Store-Vaults, the next Passage joining to the Bear and Harrow Tavern in the Butcher-Row without Temple-Bar, to be Sold, either by Wholesale or Retail, at 8 s. 6 d. neat Bourdeaux, and 9 s. 6 d. old Coniac Brandy, no less quantity than a Gallon; and to those who buy a Piece or more farther Incouragement; and if not as good every way as any your Money return'd again, at the Tobacco-Roll and Sugar-Loaves in the Butcher-Row.

True Spectacles and Reading-Glasses made to the greatest Perfection, by the use of which young Persons may preserve their Sight to the greatest Age, and which from the Crisital Clearness of the Glass and Truth of the Work supply the want of Natural strength, preserve and to assist the weakest Eyes so much as to render the Person capable of doing the finest of Work, and Reading the smallest Print. It is to be observ'd that a weak Sight suffers more in one year without then it will in 4 with the use of these Spectacles, they being ground on true Brass Tools, according to the approv'd Method of the Royal Society. But the common sort of Spectacles being ground on false Iron Tools, and made of a darkish or else of green Glass, are so far from preserving that they are really injurious to the Sight. Telescopes made to so great a perfection that a small one for the Pocket will take in a larger Angle, discover things at the remotest distance, and make them appear as near as most of large common ones of 4 Foot long; by the assistance of which small Telescope you may tell what a Clock it is by such a Dial as Bow or St. James's above 2 Miles, and other Objects though at 20 or 30 Miles distance proportionable; it being the pleasantest and usefulest Instrument of this kind, and so esteem'd by Gentlemen that some have bought 2, 4, and 6, one after another. These with all sorts of Microscopes of the newest and best Improvement, Prospective-Glasses and other Curiosities, are Made and Sold by G. Willdey and T. Brandreth at the Archimedes and Globe in Ludgate-street, the corner next St. Paul's.

The true Imperial Golden-Snuff; which thousands of People have found to be the most effectual Remedy ever known, for all Distempers of the Head and Brain: It immediately cures the Head-ach, be the Pain ever so violent; instantly removes Drowiness, Sleepiness, Giddiness and Vapours; is most excellent against Deafness and Noise in the Ears; cures stoppages or cold in the Head, &c. and far exceeds all other Snuff, for all Humours in the Eyes and Dimness of Sight, and certainly prevents Apoplexies and Falling Sickness. In short, 'tis the only best and most agreeable Snuff in the Universe, being Daily Experienced and Universally Approved by Thousands of Persons, both in City and Country. Is Sold only at Mr. Allcraft's, a Toy-Shop, at the Blue-Coat-Boy, against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, at 6 d. a Paper, with directions. Allowance by Wholesale.

The Famous Gout-Antidote, that by Barbing only has lately cur'd so many Persons afflicted with the most violent Raging Pains of the Gout and Rheumatism, restoring them to complete and perfect Ease to a Miracle, (as will be attested at Mr. Allcraft's, one of the Places of Sale) and that hath been experienc'd by thousands who have been cur'd by it, to be the only Remedy capable to give present Relief in the utmost Extremity, or almost distracting torturing Pains of the Gout and Rheumatism, when all other Means have been us'd in vain: It most infallibly takes away all manner of Pain in less than half an hours time to admiration; and not only takes off a Fit for the present, but also prevents its returning agen, and most certainly keeps the Gout from the Stomach. Is Sold only at Mr. Allcraft's a Toy-Shop, at the Blue-Coat-Boy against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, and at Mr. Brook's Stationer, at the Ship near the May-Pole in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

The only Fam'd Imperial Necklaces for Childrens Teeth, which has retrieved Thousands of Infants from the Jaws of Death, after all Hopes past, in a Nights Time, to the Amazement and Astonishment of all People: They immediately take off all the Symptoms, tho' never so violent, as Fevers, Convulsions, Looseness, Ruminings, &c. and that in 2 or 3 Hours Time, beyond any Expectation: They insensibly cause the Teeth to breed so easy, and cut without Pain, as not in the least to Occasion any Disorder thereby, and yet they do it not by Charm or Incantment, but by a renowned Specifick hidden Quality, bearing Influence over those Parts: Being only Sold, to prevent Counterfeits, at Mr. Harrison's, at the White-Hart in the Poultry: And at Mrs. Cole's, at the Sign of the Dial and 2 Crowns against St. Dunstan's-Church, Fleetstreet, Toy-shops, at 2 s. 6 d. each, with directions.